THE

SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick:

Saturday, *Auguſt* 23*d*, 1746. [*Numb.* 648.]

Mr. *Timothy*,

You are deſired to print the incloſ'd *OVERTURE* and *PROPOSAL* in your Gazette, and oblige many of your Friends and Friends to the Province.

An *Overture* and *Propoſal* concerning *Carolina*.

IT it is the Duty and Intereſt of the Members of a Society, to take Notice of, conſult about, and put early in Practice, thoſe Means that appear effectual to relieve their decaying State from imminent Perdition. This Courſe, for the preſent Good of *Carolina*, has been hitherto neglected, or probably carried on no farther than Words and ſtrong Wiſhes. It is to be hoped therefore, that the Judicious, Well meaning and Benevolent will forgive the Forwardneſs of the Author, were it but from a Probability that it may rouze a more lucky Genius to undertake the like, or a much better ſcheme, to bring about the ſame End in View.

At firſt Sight, the Trade of *Carolina* appears to be in ſo low an Ebb, that it may be truly ſaid, very few or none reap the Benefit thereof excepting the Merchants who deal with the *French* and *Spaniards*: This indeed may help them to pay their *European* Creditors; but the Merchants are only a ſmall Part of the Inhabitants, and herein are very faulty, in that they provide not Goods alſo for the *Planters*: The Planters who make the moſt conſiderable Part by far, the Planters, who gave Riſe to the Merchants and all the other Eſtates in the Country, the Planters, who by their Abode in the Country do give Security to the reſt, are left to their Shifts!

The Generality of the Province are conſiderably indebted.

The Intereſt of Money is *Ten per Cent.* and there is but very little Money in the Country, except what Silver and Gold comes by *Spaniſh* or *French* Trade, which cannot be called ours, becauſe it remains as ſhort a Time as poſſible in the Country. From this Scarcity it proceeds that any Goods or Inheritance put up to Sale, for ready Money, may be purchaſed for Sums ſurprizingly leſs than their Value, as they muſt go off at what Money the Purchaſers have about them; for Example, a Hundred choice grown Slaves may be purchaſed for a Hundred Pounds, provided thus much is only found amongſt the Buyers and they will give no more than Twenty Shillings per Head.

The Price of Merchants Goods is encreaſed, that of the Planters decreaſed, and to that Degree, that the Charges of a Cargo of Planters Goods ſent to *Charles Town* for Sale, *viz.* Freight, Wharfage, Cooperage and Storage, has ſurpaſſed the Value of the Cargo and brought the Planter in Debt.

The Uſefulneſs of this Country, in affording Materials for Shipping, Proviſions for Fleets, and Proviſions with other Neceſſaries and Conveniencies for the Sugar Iſlands, muſt needs ſpur up our Enemies to attempt vigorouſly to become Maſters of the Province; and pray, who are like to defend it? the Debtors in the Condition they now are in, probably will not, becauſe if the Country is taken they loſe all, and if by their Means the Country might be preſerved, what they enjoy in it muſt go to their Creditors; and it's hardly to be expected that the Rich, who have hitherto wallowed in Luxury and conſequently are very much diſpoſed to Effeminacy, can do great Feats, until they are entirely changed by an habitual Soldier like living and an experienc'd Military Diſcipline. But before the maſterly Skill from this State of Probation is acquired, all may be loſt.

When we enquire into the Cauſe of moſt of theſe Obſervations, it doth appear, as our Produce bears a good Price in *Europe*, that the Decay of Trade is chiefly occaſioned by the War, which has brought to paſs (from the great Danger of our Ships being taken) high Inſurance, and a Scarcity of Veſſels to be employed; Hence the Merchants cannot poſſibly afford their Goods as cheap, nor give ſuch a Price for the Planter's, as in Time of Peace. Yet it cannot be denied, that the Merchants, as they had their Eſtates by the Planters and are even now protected by them, ſhould provide Goods for them prior to our Enemies.

It is probable our Debts aroſe from the *great* Credit given by the Merchants, from the Merchants bringing too large Supplies to the Planters of Goods not ſo neceſſary for them, and were continued, probably, and encreaſed, by both living up to a greater annual Expence than their Profits allowed.

The Intereſt of Money was ſettled at *Ten per Cent* when the Borrower could reaſonably expect to pay the Principal as well the Intereſt at the Time appointed, for then the Price of Goods could well bear it, and the Profits on Trade were great. But in the preſent State of Affairs, it's almoſt impoſſible to defray the Expences of a Houſe and Plantation, much leſs the *Ten per Cent.* And if the Creditors ſue for their Debts, the Planters muſt ceaſe to be Planters and their Creditors become all in all.

The Scarcity of Money in the Country proceeds in a great Meaſure from the Balance of Trade being in Favour of the *Europeans*, and from the preſent War.

The moſt likely Means to ſucceed in altering the Face of Affairs to the better, muſt be thoſe that will remove the Cauſes of the Grievances.

The Power of putting an End to the War, which was ſuppoſed to cauſe the Decay of Trade, is entirely out of our Reach. Yet the Trade with our Enemies may be totally ſtopt by ſevere Penalties, unleſs the Merchants ſupply the Planters alſo.

The Way that occurs to aid the Debtor, is,

To diſannull, or very much reduce the Intereſt of Money.

To prevent any part of one's Eſtate being ſold for ready Money.

To leſſen the Expences of Law Suits.

To put a Stop to all Suits for former Debts during a reaſonable Time, to be ſettled (according to the Variation of the Circumſtances of the Country) by an expreſs Law to that Purpoſe, which ſhall not ſkreen any one that attempts to carry off his Goods to the defrauding of his Creditors. And, if poſſible,

That a proper Sum of Money be ſtampt by the Government, to be lent upon the beſt Security to thoſe that are indebted, and in Sums proportional to their Debts, or to the whole Inhabitants without Diſtinction, but moſt directly; the Intereſt of which Money in a certain Number of Years ſhall ſink the Principal, and ſhall be applied to defray the Charges of the Government.

That all Debtors ſhall give the beſt Security they can to their Creditors, when required.

That what are not ſoon periſhable, *viz.* raw Silk and drawn, Indigo, Hemp, Flax or Cotton, fitted for the Market, be made (at proper Rates) Tendures in Law, on Proceſſes for Payment of future Debts, and may be received in Payment of Taxes.

That Frugality and Induſtry be recommended and enforced in the beſt Manner.

If theſe Helps, or better, be ſpeedily applied, the Proſpect is very agreeable, in the preſent State of Affairs. The Creditors, and thoſe who are neither Creditors nor Debtors, will have their Fears, that they ſhould be left alone to defend the Country or themſelves, (when attacked by a Foreign or Domeſtick Enemy) diſpelled. The Debtor muſt believe, that he has an Intereſt in the Safety of the Province, and contribute his utmoſt, much alſo out of Gratitude, to defend the Country. There muſt ariſe a

more general Confidence, and much stronger and more sincere Friendship amongst the Inhabitants. All may come to act more prudently and wisely in the whole Conduct of their future Lives.

If the Province be not relieved by these proposed Helps or others far better, and that speedily, Affairs will soon appear to be desperate, and those of a zealous Honesty may perhaps surrender all to their Creditors, and retire; the other Debtors who have hitherto acted pretty blameless, may in the Extremity forget their Principles, and carry off what they now possess along with themselves, out of the Reach of those who have a more just Right to them

As the Sable Colour will then be in the Hands of a few, there may be more Danger from them than usual; but very probably the whole Province will be in great Hazard of becoming a Prey to a neighbouring Power, who, if Master, will compleatly level the Rich and Poor of the then Inhabitants

It seems better to omit than mention the Consequences, upon a general Attempt of Creditors to recover legally all that is due by Debtors.

Upon the whole, the Author desires every Reader to construe this Overture and Proposal, in no Ways to be intended as what might give just Offence to the Government, or any Ways tend to hurt the Constitution: He protests, that his only Scope was to excite those concerned, who have it in their Power, to bring about as far as in them lies the Security and Prosperity of *Carolina*. Otherwise, he does not desire to be excused from having offered an indigested and imperfect Plan, indifferent Language or Construction, proposed too many Helps, too few, or even imperfect ones.

Brussels, May 23. Upon the Retreat of the Allied Army towards *Bredah*, the Magistrates of *Antwerp* on Tuesday last waited upon the *French* King at the Castle of *Breckhuysen*, with the Keys of the City of *Antwerp*. Fort *Marguerite* and the other small Forts, are also surrendered, and the *French* Army is at present encamped from *Lier* to *Antwerp* along the Causey. An Ordonnance has been lately published by the *French* King, requiring all the Lords of this Country to come and acknowledge him as their Sovereign, and the Duke of *Aremberg* is at the Head of the List. We have Advice from *Mons*, that on Friday last there happened a Fire in the Magazine of Bread in that Town, which destroyed a great Quantity of Corn. Cardinal *Bossu*, Archbishop of *Mechlin*, took the Oaths of Allegiance to the *French* King, upon the 15th Instant, in the Cathedral there.

Hague, May 24. Marshal *Bathiani* retreated from great *Sundert* to *Tylaw* near *Bredah*, and has since made another Motion behind the last mentioned Place, where he has posted the Army almost in the Old Lines thrown up Prince *Maurice* during the Siege of *Bredah* by *Spinola*, in the Year 1624. The Position of our Army, by the freshest Letters, was, with its Right at *Ter Heyde*, having the *March* and *Bredah* to cover it, and its Left stretching towards the *Dungen*, and the Inundation of *Gertruydenberg* with that Fortress a little behind it, and *Heusden* and even *Bolduc*, at no considerable Distance upon its Flank, whilst its Back is covered by the *Bisbosch*, which at the same Time secures its Communication with these Provinces, and even with the Sea. It is hoped the Marshal may be able to maintain this advantageous Post, until the Arrival of his Reinforcements enable him to face the Enemy, who, in the mean Time, are left Masters of all the open Country between the *Maese* and the *Scheld*. It was not known at the Army when the last Letters came away, whether the *French* had passed *Antwerp*, or had entered into it. But it is concluded that they had not begun to batter the Citadel on the 22nd Instant, as Letters from *Lille* of that Date make no Mention of any Cannonading being heard The small Garison, and the Brass Ordnance that were in Fort *Marguerite*, has been withdrawn, and brought off down the *Scheld* by one of the *Dutch* Guard Ships. Prince *Waldeck* has thrown two Battalions into *Bergen op Zoom*. The Inundations at *Lille*, *Bergen-op Zoom*, and *Bolduc*, are already formed, and one eventually ordered at *Heusden*, if judged necessary by the General.

Rotterdam, May 24. Our Letters from *Antwerp* of last Night say, that the *French* had not begun to fire upon the Citadel, but that it was thought their Batteries would be ready the next Morning. We have Advice from *Rochelle* of the 14th, that the *Brest* and *Toulon* Squadrons arrived that Day in Sight of that Port, in order to join the Squadron of *Rochefort*, and so sail together upon some Expedition.

LONDON, May 10.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have appointed the *Lark* Man of War to sail as this Day from the *Nore* to *Spithead*, with the Transports for *Cape Breton*.

The Government have taken into their Pay a Ship to carry 150 Women and Children over to *Cape Breton*, for the better repeopling of that Place.

The Officers which were to command the Forces embarking on a secret Expedition at *Portsmouth*, and were to go on board as on Thursday last, are countermanded for a few Days.

The *Diamond* and *Lestiff* Men of War have taken two *French* Polacres and a Snow, from *Turky*, and sent them into the Port of *Leghorn*.

May 13. Letters from *Brussels* suggest, that the Secret of the Operations at the Opening of the Campaign, was entirely in the Breast of Count *Saxe*, whose Motions were censured by the *French* Generals, as dividing the Army to no Purpose, and thereby fatiguing the Troops; but it has since appeared, that his great Detachment towards *Buich* was to force the Allies to detach, to support their Garisons; and the Corps of Troops at *Dendermonde* are to march on the other Side the *Scheld* to the *Tete de Flandre*, while part of the Grand Army attacks Fort *Marguerite* upon the *Rupel*.

The Government have taken upwards of 30 Transports into their Service, which are to be employed in carrying Forces to *Flanders*; and the Foot Guards have received Orders to be in Readiness at the first Notice, a Part of them being to be draughted off in a few Days.

We hear that 25,000 *l per Annum*, will be shortly settled by Parliament on his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* and his Heirs Male, as a proper Testimony of national Gratitude for his late signal Service in extinguishing the Rebellion in *Scotland*.

The *Two Brothers*, Capt. *Ewens*, for *Cowes* from *Carolina*, is taken by the *French*, and carried into *Granville*.

By Letters from *Plymouth*, dated the 7th Instant, we have Advice, that the *Maidstone* Man of War, one of Admiral *Martin*'s Squadron, was returned to that Place, and brought in a *French* Privateer with her: And also an Account that the *Brest* Squadron were put to Sea.

And on Saturday Night an Express arrived from *Plymouth*, dated the 9th Instant, with Advice that a Cutter was come in there, who had seen six *French* Men of War cruising off the *Lizard* — As Admiral *Martin*'s Squadron is to the Southward, we hope soon to have a good Account of them.

May 15. Tho' there is little Hopes of the Maritime Powers obtaining the *Saxon* Troops they were negociating for, a categorical Answer will however be demanded upon that Subject of the Court of *Dresden*; neither will they be able to get the *Hessians* this Campaign into their Pay. The Negociations are again begun with the Court of *Bavaria*, and with some Hopes of Success. And 'tis positively said, that the Allied Army will be reinforced with 20,000 more *Austrians*; but before this can be brought about the Campaign will be in a great Measure finished.

The Infantry of the Duke's Army at *Culloden*, as presented to his Royal Highness, consisted of 26 Field Officers, 84 Captains, 222 Subalterns, 550 Serjeants, 225 Drummers, and 5521 Men. The Horse, *London*'s and the *Argyleshire* Men, were reckoned 2400 Men. The whole Army 8811.

Several private Letters by the last *Dutch* Mail mention great Jealousies and Commotions amongst the People of *Holland* at this Conjuncture, and great Apprehensions of their encreasing and rising higher as the Danger approaches.

The Retreat of Marshal *Bathiani* with an Army so much inferior to the Enemy, in the Sight of Marshal *Saxe*, and his securing all Things behind him in the Manner he has done, so as to retard the March of the *French*, and facilitate the Arrival of the expected Succours, is certainly extremely honourable for that great Officer, who, when properly reinforced, will no Doubt shew himself as active in the Field as he has already shewn himself skilful in making a Retreat without Confusion or Loss.

We are assured, that his Majesty has been pleased to order such of the *Rebel* private Men, as his Royal Highness shall think proper Objects of his Clemency, to be transported to some of his Majesty's *American* Colonies.

May 19. The Reports of the *Brest* and *Ferrol* Squadrons are every Day so different, that nothing about them can be depended on.

Williamsburgh

Williamsburgh in *Virginia*, *July* 11.

All the Accounts in general, from the Northward, ſhew the Spirit of His Majeſty's good Subjects, in making Preparations, and giving great Encouragements for the Expedition againſt *Canada*. They are raiſing 1000 Men in *New-Hampſhire*, 3000 in the *Maſſachuſetts*, 1100 in *Connecticut*, 500 in *Rhode-Iſland*, 800 in *New-York*, 500 in the *Jerſeys*, a large Number in *Pennſylvania*, and 3 or 400 in *Maryland*. And there's no doubt but this *moſt ancient and loyal Colony* will exert itſelf as far as is in its Power; conſidering the great Difficulty of raiſing Men, in a ſhort Time, where our Settlements are ſo widely ſcatter'd, and but a ſmall Number of Towns, where large Bodies of People are center'd in a narrow Compaſs, as is the Caſe of moſt of the *Northern* Provinces; and conſidering alſo, the great Loſſes this Colony has ſuſtain'd in Trade, by the Capture of our Tobacco Ships, loaden with our ſtaple and chief Support, eſpecially ſince the unnatural Rebellion, when the King's Ships, which ſhould have been employ'd in the Protection of Trade, were obliged to be ſtation'd almoſt round *Scotland*, for its Defence againſt the Rage of Domeſtick as well as Foreign Enemies.

Philanthropos's Letter is come to Hand: The Anſwer is, 16 at leaſt

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CHARLES TOWN, *Auguſt* 23

We hear from *St. Kitts*, that a Suſpenſion of Arms was ſhortly expected to take Place between the Courts of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*, and that a general Peace would immediately enſue.

And from *North-Carolina*, they write, that Indigo grows very well in that Province, and that they have made ſome very good.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *CHARLES-TOWN*,

Entered Inwards.

None.

Entered Outwards.

None.

Clear'd for Departure.

Snow Jenny, William Bound, to Briſtol.

EXPORTED from this Place, ſince the 1ſt of *November*, 1745, Rice, 48,791 Barrels. Pitch, 16,578 Barrels. Tar, 1438 Barrels. Turpentine, 3073 Barrels Deer Skins, 419 Hogſheads Corn & Peaſe, 60,983 Buſhels. Beef & Pork, 3382 Barrels.

PRICE of Goods of this Country Produce.

Rice, 18 *ſh.* 0 *d. per* 100 *wt.*	Corn, 7 *s.* 6 *d. per Buſhel.*
Pitch, 25 *ſh.* 0 *d. per Barrel.*	Peaſe, 7 *s.* 6 *d. per Ditto*
Tar, 20 *ſh.* 0 *d. per Barrel.*	Staves, 15 *l. per Thouſand.*
Turpentine, 12 *s.* 6 *d. Ditto.*	Turp. Oyl, 15 *s.* 0 *per Gallon.*
Skins, 17 *ſh.* 0 *d. per Pound.*	Roſin, 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* 100 *wt.*

Advertiſements.

THE *Subſcribers for this Gazette are deſired to take Notice, that this Paper finiſhes a Quarter due to*

Their very humble Servant,

Peter Timothy.

TO BE LETT at Intereſt, by the Veſtry of the Pariſh of *St. Thomas*, about One Thouſand Pounds. Whoever has Occaſion for the like Sum or leſs, may apply to the Subſcriber on *Cooper River* in the Pariſh aboveſaid.

Thomas Haſell.

TO BE SOLD at publick Vendue, on the 21ſt of *September* next, ſome Houſhold Goods mortgaged by the late *Iſrael Dreuaux* to Doct. *Jacob Martin* The Sale to be at Doct. *Martin's* Houſe in *King ſtreet*.

William Glen, Dep. Vendue Maſter.

Strap'd into the Paſture of *Hugh Ferguſon* a bay Gelding, about 13 Hands and an half high, branded on the off Buttock *PG*, and on the off Shoulder *PC*. Any Perſon claiming the ſame may have him upon proper Application to

Thomas Dale, J.P.

Run away from his Maſter on Monday the 11th Inſtant, an Apprentice named *Mathew Porter*, about nineteen Years of Age, well grown, ſomewhat clumſy in his Make, and waddles in his Walking, ſpeaks thick and faſt, had on when he went away a light Duroy Coat and red Breeches, and a ſhort light colour'd bob Wig. Whoever takes up and brings him to me, or to the Work houſe, ſhall have 5 *l.* Reward.

Mungo Graham.

To be Sold at publick Vendue, at the *Watch-Houſe* in *Charles-Town*, on Thurſday the 28th of *Auguſt*, 1746, a choice Plantation in *St. Andrew's* Pariſh, lately belonging to *Andrew Cattell*, and on which he dwelt, containing upwards of 1100 Acres, great part of which is very good Rice and Corn, and on which there is a Dwelling-houſe and ſome Out-houſes. The Purchaſer may have 12 Months Credit, on paying Intereſt from the Sale, and giving ſuch Security as ſhall be approved by

Benjamin Smith, *William Webb*, *John Savage.*

Loſt, or ſuppos'd to be ſtolen, a red Leather gilt Pocket Book, with two Gold Rings therein, one a mourning Ring, with theſe Words *Prepare to follow*, the other alſo has a Motto. Whoever brings the ſame to me at Mr. *James Fowler's*, ſhall have 40 *s* Reward, and no Queſtions ask'd: If offer'd to Sale, pray ſtop it for

Anne Childey.

Run away from the Subſcriber on *James-Iſland*, a ſhort young Negro Man, named *Cupid*, aged about 25 Years, and 'tis thought will change his Name to *Jemmy*; had on when he went away a white Negro Cloth Jacket, and oznabrug Trowſers. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid Negro to the Warden of the Work houſe or to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have a Reward of 5 *l.* And all Maſters of Veſſels are deſired not to carry the ſaid Negro off the Province.

Samuel Witter.

ANY Perſon that has a Negro to ſell, who is a good Houſe-Carpenter, may, on Enquiry of the Printer, hear of a Purchaſer, who will give ready Money for one.

Stolen or ſtray'd from *Beach-hill*, in *June* laſt, a dark Bay Gelding 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Buttock TA and on the off Shoulder *IY*. Any Perſon that takes up the ſaid Horſe and delivers him to me in *Charles Town*, ſhall have 3 *l.* Reward. *Peter Sanders.*

BROUGHT to the Work-houſe in *Charles-Town*, viz.

June 28th, 1746. *Jeffery*, a run away young Negro Fellow, ſpeaks but little *Engliſh*, and ſays he belongs to Mr. *McChriſtie* at *Ponpon*; taken up 30 Miles from *Charles Town*, by Mr. *Richard Baker*

July 10th, 1746. Two Negro Men, one belonging to Capt. *Fourdo* at *Cheboy*, the other belonging to Mr. *LeRoulliſſ*, taken up at *Ponpon*.

July 31ſt, 1746. *Jack*, a run away Indian Man Slave, belonging to Mr. *Joſeph Gibbes*; taken up 96 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 22d, 1746 *Sabina*, a run away Negro Woman, belonging to the Rev. Mr. *Dwight*; alſo her Husband *Dick*